CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO WEDNESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 21 1857. NO. 116

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Wednesday Morning.....Oct. 21 1857.

Tribune Extra—Full Report of the Great Calamity.

We have printed a large extra edition of the Tribune this morning, containing yesterday's report of the great fire, and awful loss of life. The extra contains all that was published yesterday and to-day, complete. The report of yesterday will be found in the fourth page of the extra. Persons wanting copies to send to friends abroad, can be supplied by calling at the Tribune counting room, 51 Clark street.

Why Gas Fell.

The falling off in the coal of the store covers by D. B. Cooke was not the result of any defect in its construction; but was due to external causes which admit of easy explanation. The wall was five stories in hight, and was built one hundred and forty-five feet. Subjected to a violent heat on one side, the expansion of the material of which it was composed was of itself sufficient to throw it enough out of perpendicular to ensure its fall. It was probably built, and was pronounced, when put up, to be one of the best fire proof stores in the city—in the plan of the architect, and were, perhaps, defects; but otherwise, the wall was good. It is well enough to remember that all such structures in times of fire are dangerous, no matter how built.

MEETING OF THE STEAMER TROPIC ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Twelve Lives Lost!

A gentleman from Kansas who was a passenger on board the Steamer Tropic whose loss was noticed in our telegraph columns yesterday, has written us the following particulars of the disaster:

[Chicago, No. 45 Sth. 1857.

C. P. [illegible]

1857.

American Transportation

CAPITAL

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

THIS COMPANY H. PIERCE, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., President, from NEW YORK, ALBANY and Points on the Lower Erie and Hudson, and from the Lake Ports to this City, has established a line of Steamers which, in connection with the successful line now running between CHICAGO and BUFFALO, will form a regular and speedy all rail communication between the Eastern Cities and Chicago, at the lowest rates of freight.

FRANKLIN LEE, President.
WILLIS D. WALDRON, Secretary.
J. C. STARR, Superintendent.

H. E. Cobb, Jas. E. Kelsey, Wm. Bross, P. L. Gregory, Chicago; Jas. Hall, Jr., Joliet; Nelson Ames, Lockport; Wm. Ogden, Chicago.

1857.

North Shore Line Steamers

DETROIT AND BUFFALO

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS PLYMOUTH ROCK, WESTERN WORLD and MISSISSIPPI will leave this port for the above ports every Saturday morning, immediately on the arrival of the cars from Chicago.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, P. J. Sacket, Buffalo—Pendleton and Hall.

WESTERN WORLD, J. S. Kinsman, Buffalo—Pendleton and Hall.

MISSISSIPPI, S. G. Lesher, Buffalo—Pendleton and Hall.

The steamers are all new, of the largest class, and unsurpassed in speed, safety and comfort by any boats on the lakes. Their cabins are large and well ventilated, and fitted up in the most elegant manner. Passengers by this line will avoid the dust and fatigue of a long railroad ride, and the discomfort of crowded cars, and will find the trip a pleasant recreation. Fare as low as by any other line. Through tickets for sale at the office of the Company, on the dock, foot of Rush street, and at the office of the Company in Buffalo, on the dock, foot of Main street.

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ORIGINAL DISPATCH

Destruction of Five of the Chicago Daily Papers.

All the large sized papers—the *Journal*, *Press*, *Democrat* and *Tribune*, are talking seriously of reducing their pages by one column during the Winter. Advertising is lighter than it would have been but for the financial troubles, and the publishers are not disposed to provide a larger space for advertisers than they require. The reduction of size will not lessen the amount of reading matter given to the public, while it will effect a large saving per week in the article of white paper.

CITY ITEMS.

THE FIRE OF MONDAY.

8 Bodies Recovered—Names of the Dead.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

Funeral Obsequies—Cause of the Fire.

CORONER'S INQUEST, &c., &c.

Yesterday dawned upon a stricken city. The sun rose upon ghosts and went down on Cadavers. Citizens went forth to the streets with grave countenances and returned with heavy hearts. The great calamity of Monday had come and fell on every intelligence and threaded the avenues of busy trade and thoughtless pleasure alike with the habiliments of grief. The muffled strokes of the bell the funeral dirge, the sable plumes and the long and solemn cortege, told of universal woe; and over the great mid-ocean poured the driving and blinding smoke of the half-quenched ruin as from the hot breast of a volcano. All day long sturdy arms were digging among the hot embers for the mis-shapen and blackened forms of those who three days ago walked erect in our midst, honored and loved—who two days ago fought the devouring flames and were crushed under tons of glowing walls and fell. Now an unflinching desire for something which might have been seen, was struck with the workman's bar or recognized as he cried turned a mass of conglomerate ruin. The news passed up the street and fell against hearts quivering with the keen anguish of dreadful apprehension. Now it was recognized by a marvel of the living identity and other news passed up the street to strike those hearts the last deadliest blow. The full, deep sympathy of near a hundred thousand souls bound together by Hundred humanity and the common sorrow, mingles silently with the lamentations of those whose dearest and whose all is just buried from the unexpected and terrible character. Home, we pray, never may such scenes such pangs pass over and through this city. Never may ours, that come so full of all that wrings the heart and palsies the utterance of mute!

Till yesterday the terrible calamity of Monday morning was almost the sole topic of conversation upon the street, in the counting room and at home. Twenty-four hours had passed since the most destructive conflagration which had visited our city was extinguished, but the smoke that rolled from the charred and blackened bodies of citizens who had perished in a vain attempt to rob the fire king of his prey. In many homes there was wailing over the remains of husbands, and fathers and brothers, who a few hours before had gone forth, in health and strength, to battle with the fearful element, and were now lost dust. But there were hearts in other homes which ached under the horrible suspense of uncertainty. Many of the dead whose world he's relief, and who waited momentarily to know that a beloved friend had perished amid the fearful wreck of life and property. We shall not dwell upon these scenes of sorrow. Nor yet not recall on portray the agony that many a crushed heart endured since the fearful morning of Monday.

SCENE YESTERDAY.

At dusk on Monday evening, after bodies had been removed, and when some were partially identified, while it was known that a number of others were beneath the ruins. Early yesterday morning, a large force of men, under the direction of Comptroller Ward, commenced removing the rubbish of Harmon's store, and during the entire day a large crowd were constantly about the building, some anxiously awaiting the result of the search as the only means by which fearful suspicions as to the dead might be allayed, others attracted to the spot by a morbid curiosity, and, whenever a body was found, rushed into the building and over one another, as the grief sometimes of their lives, to get a view of the mutilated and disfigured remains.

By five o'clock the ruins had been thoroughly searched and ten bodies recovered, which, as fast as found, were taken to the Court House, and laid in the Court house, where the Coroner's Jury was in session. This room was besieged all day by persons wishing to view the bodies and by friends anxious to learn if any of their number were among the lost. Coroner Hanson took every precaution to prevent errors in the identification of the bodies and it is believed that a perfectly correct list has been ascertained.

The following is a list of those killed, whose bodies have been found:

Wm. John B. Dickey, Foreman of Liberty Hose Company, aged 24 years. Resided with his parents at No. 113 Monroe street and was a tanner.

Wm. Dudley C. White, clerk for Joseph Fisk & Co., hardware dealers at No. 61 Lake street. Formerly resided in Sublimity, Ohio, where his parents now live.

Wm. Augustus Wolfe, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. He was about 18 years of age and boarded at No. 96 Jefferson street. He had no relatives in this country.

Wm. H. Bonwyn Clark, of the firm of Metz & Clark, stove and tin-ware dealers, on State street, opposite the market. Was about 30 years of age and leaves a wife. Was formerly a teller in the Central Bank at Utica, N. Y. He had an insurance of $5,000 upon his life.

Wm. H. S. Bradley, aged 23 years, kept a stock of jewelry on sale in Barnum's store. Was formerly from Utica, N. Y., and resided on the corner of Washington and State streets. He leaves a wife and two sons.

C. Jno. Jungers, a native of Germany. No particulars ascertained in relation to this body. It was identified by papers found upon it.

C. John Tar, gas-fitter, employed in Gerald & Co.'s, Clark street. We could ascertain no particulars in relation to Mr. Tar.

A. Marcus D. Grant, a member of Lady Washington Hose Co. He was about 21 years of age. Employed in Price, Morris & Co.'s coal yard. Came to this city two years ago from Louisville, Madison county, N. Y. He had been a teamster of the country some time, but Monday morning was the first he had engaged in active service in the Department.

A. Matthias Marsh, a clerk for Beckwith & Co.

H. John A. Raymond, formerly from Worcester, Mass., where his relatives now reside.

Ll. D. C. Emerson, a painter, supposed to be from Lawrence, Mass.

12. Ezra H. Barnum, of the firm of Barnum Brothers. Aged about 21 years, and formerly resided in Utica, N. Y. He leaves a wife.

13. Mr. John High, a retired merchant of this city, and one of our oldest and most valuable citizens. He was a widower, and leaves four children to mourn their sad bereavement.

14. Lawrence Grisbel, a sailor and a native of Germany. Upon his person was found a letter dated "Portsmouth, Ohio, Aug. 12th, 1857. This letter was from his cousin, Mary Ann Grisbel, and was the only clue found by the writer's friends to the expected him home during the present month. The following Hospital receipt was also found upon the body from which it is supposed he was employed on the prisoner *Pacific*: "July 11th 1857. Received *Clarendon* Grisbel the sum of half a dollar, in full for Thomas Cole, Master pilot, Pacific."

15. Alexander Sargent, formerly of Fort Gratiot. Was on the body was found a note of hand for $24 14, in favor of John Keegan, and signed by a Mr. Henry Herring.

16. Timothy Buckley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, aged 23 years and leaves a wife. His sister resides here and his parents live in Brooklyn, N.Y. When found he had in his pocket, belonging to the latter's family, the sketch of which we have letter about half of.

17. Alfred H. P. Corning, discount clerk in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Office—aged about 21 years and recently from Troy, N.Y. where his relatives reside. He is a cousin of Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y. A boy to the front door of the Bank was found upon the body.

18. Abram Bogart, foreman for Gerald & Co., gas-fitters, in Dearborn st. Aged about 35 years and leaves a young wife.

With the exception of the body of young Dickey, all were found in the ruins of Harmon's store. To the above list should be added Henry R. Rumsey, who was accidentally killed in Peacock's grocery, in South Water street. He was a mail clerk in the Post Office and formerly resided in Auburn, N.Y. He was about 27 years of age. Truly is this a dismal list, and one of the greatest of misfortunes who were in the building at the fatal moment. Several persons assert that a fireman fell from the building, but a careful inquiry fails to confirm the statement.

Mr. William Anderson, doing business at No. 204 Lake street, makes the following statement:

I desire to correct an erroneous report about the origin of the fire. I was in the store at the time, and saw the fire when it first broke out. It was in the rear of the store, in the upper part of the building, and was caused by the explosion of a gas stove in the room occupied by Mr. Harmon as a counting room, of which I have been informed by persons who were in the room at the time. I was in the store at the time, and saw the fire when it first broke out. It was in the rear of the store, in the upper part of the building, and was caused by the explosion of a gas stove in the room occupied by Mr. Harmon as a counting room, of which I have been informed by persons who were in the room at the time.

There are numerous of persons said as to the origin of the fire, but it is our opinion that any person who will take the trouble to visit the ruins will be convinced that the fire originated in the manner described by Mr. Anderson.

Mrs. Rebecca Mabey, reported in the Coroner's Jury that her husband went to the fire, and had not been heard of since. She retired to the Jury room with aching heart and tearful eyes until about 4 o'clock, when her missing lord came there in search of her. There was a joyful meeting.

Michael Rosslin, driver of an errand wagon for Messrs. Wilcox & Bugbee, plasterers, on Dearborn street, was reported to be among the killed, but it turn out that he was committed to jail, under the assumed name of John Dunn, for the want of $500 surety, to answer to a charge of stealing goods at the fire.

Peter Kirwin, of the Hiawatha saloon, and John G. Reed, of Engine Company No. 6, reported to be lost, were found yesterday safe and sound.

Three others, reported killed, were kept safely in the watch house until they got sober.

FUNERALS YESTERDAY.

The funeral of Mr. Dickey, foreman of Liberty Hose Company, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his parents, No. 113 Monroe street. His remains were attended to their final resting place by the members of the different fire companies and a large number of citizens. The procession was headed by the Light Guard Band, and the solemn strains of the "Dead March" and the tolling of the Court House bell produced a marked impression upon the crowds who lined the streets through which the procession passed.

The funeral of Mr. Bradley took place in the afternoon from the family residence, corner of Washington and State streets, and was attended by a very large number of citizens.

The remains of Mr. Harmon have been placed in a metallic case and will be sent to Utica for interment.

Mr. Wight's funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence in Dearborn place.

Pursuant to a call the various officers of the Fire Department met at the Comptroller's office last evening, and organized by appointing Ald. Sills chairman, and P. P. Wood secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman to be for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the burial of those lost at the late fire, on motion a committee, consisting of F. A. Bracy, P. D. Wood, J. Comfort, O. Prevost and N. Clarke was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral, which takes place from the Court House at 1 o'clock P. M.

The committee reported the following arrangements: Those who wish to take part in the exercises are requested to meet at the north door of the Court House, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At 2 o'clock the funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Cartee, Rev. J. R. Boutts, and Rev. Dr. R. H. Clarkson, after which the procession will form as follows, the right resting on Clark street, and proceed to the cemetery:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal.

Aids. Aids.

Light Guard Band.

Horse Carriage containing Coroner.

Fire Wardens.

Protection Engine Company No. 1.

Hose Company No. 1.

Niagara Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

Hose Company No. 2.

Hose Company No. 3.

Garden City Band.

Hamilton Hose Company No. 4.

Lake Hose Company No. 5.

Liberty Hose Company No. 6.

Washington Hose Company No. 7.

Chicago Hose Company No. 8.

HEARSE.

Great Western Band.

Capt. James Hall.

Aids. Capt. S. Clevenger. Aids.

Citizens in Carriages.

INCIDENTS.

We have had a few incidents worthy of mention which did not appear in our issue of yesterday. A gentleman who rescued in the fifth story of one of the buildings destroyed, and who has a debt to one leg which renders locomotion somewhat difficult, had procured a rope a few months ago for the very purpose of providing a sure means of retreat in case he should be pursued by fire. When he awoke the fire had made such progress that it was impossible to descend by the stairs, and he fell back upon the rope and let himself down to the ground in safety.

Charles Henderson, a sailor, states that he was ordered by a policeman to assist in removing goods and that while so engaged the wall fell and killed a person at his side, spattering Henderson with blood. Henderson is severely cut about the face and was taken to his boarding house, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets.

ORDER OF THE FIRE.

There are a thousand reports and surmises about as to the cause of the great fire. One we blisted at but did not publish. It was this: A disciple found in the room of a lodger, quarrelled with her paramour and was expelled. In October 1856, the disciple of the ante kicked and enthusiasm anywhile who should be convicted before any Police Justice of the City of Chicago of keeping or managing by the class of children designated in the charter to be met thereto for the purpose of prostitution, or any instrument of writ in the ordinance said also by a subsequent statute in relation to the Reform School enacted by the Legislature in 1857, Magistrates and Courts of Record have power to commit to the Reform School every child who should be convicted before such court of vagrancy or of any offence punishable by fine or imprisonment.

No question is made of the power of the Legislature to provide asylums of the character contemplated by the law, and it is equally clear that the city is interested in the proper moral and religious guidance and instruction of all her children. And it is also clear that the welfare of the child is the first object of any child from the care and custody of its parents if they are grossly neglecting their duty towards it and allowing it to grow up in immorality and crime. In such cases the power of the State is paramount to the rights of parents.

But whilst this power is not disputed, it is contended that the exercise of it must be in the manner and through the agencies prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. The Constitution of the United States declares that all children found in any State who have escaped therefrom, whether they escape before or after the passage of any law of the State in which they are found, or in pursuance of any law thereof, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

The Constitution of this State declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. The Act of 1857 provides that the Judge of the Court of Record, before whom the complaint is made, shall cause notice thereof to be given to the parents, guardian or next friend of the child, if any can be found within the county, and if not, then to some person having the care or control of the child, if any such there be, and if no such person can be found, then to such person as the Judge may direct, and shall appoint a time and place for hearing the complaint, not less than five nor more than ten days after the service of such notice, unless the parties notified shall consent to a shorter time.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....Oct. 21, 1857.

Sure of the Fire Department.

Since the city authorities of Cincinnati had the good sense and economy to disband their old Fire Department, throw aside the greater part of their hand machines, and substitute therefor steam fire engines of approved pattern and a corps of paid and experienced men, the losses by conflagration have been very small. Such a thing as a fire like that which swept half a million of property out of existence in this city, in one short hour, on Monday morning, has not been known. So rapid and certain are the movements of the fire brigade, and so effective in their labor, that fires which extend beyond the building in which they originate are as rare as they once were frequent.—As a consequence, rates of insurance in that city have been materially lessened, losses where fires do occur are greatly reduced in amount, the city is relieved of the organized action of an exciting and turbulent body of men, taxes are lighter, the value of life is enhanced, and in every way the change from the old system to the new has been productive of the happiest results.

We do not see why the advantages which Cincinnati has reaped by her change of policy cannot be secured to Chicago. Our city is admirably adapted for the use of the machines which in Cincinnati have been found to work so well. The streets are wide and level, and, wherever pavement is laid down, a steam engine can be hauled by horses into any spot that may be attained by engines dragged by hand. The supply of water is or may be abundant; and there is not a single condition wanting to insure the comparative exemption which our sister city now enjoys. Our councilmen have not, as her's have, ceased to use the Fire Department as a means of political power; nor have they progressed so far in financial wisdom as to see that, though the immediate cost of the organization of the new system might exceed the sum now annually expended for protection, in the end all classes would be immense gainers by the new order of things that would be introduced. The losses of individuals are the loss of the community at large, and, whatever will reduce them, is so much contributed to the public weal.

Cincinnati doubtless furnishes the example most worthy of imitation, because she unites the two main requisites of success in her system; but much may be learned from the cities of New England. Among them, with hardly an exception, the volunteer system has been abandoned and the services of paid men secured. This result has not been accomplished without, in some cases, a severe struggle. The demagogues united there, as they will unite here, with the rowdy firemen, and endeavored to defeat the reform; but wherever attempted it was pressed to a triumph still opposition, and there is now a New England town of any considerable size in which a return to the old system would be tolerated. It is found that fires are less frequent, (and to those who know the constitution of too many of our companies, the fact is eminently suggestive,) losses are not in large as formerly and the general safety is more effectually secured than ever before. They are now introducing steam machines with satisfactory results; and if the reform goes on, among the large Northern cities, New York and Chicago alone will adhere to the now antiquated and exploded system which every day proves its inferiority to that by which it has been superseded. We entreat the Council to take these facts into consideration, and without regard to any political aspects which the question may be made to assume, do at once what common sense and the public good demand.

Gov. Ransom and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Swindling.

The Barstow organ-grinders in Wisconsin, reduced to extremity in the attempt to prove themselves not the only thieves in the State, brought a charge against Gov. Ransom, of accepting some $76,000 in cash and bonds, in payment for signing the bill making a grant of land to the La Crosse Road. This charge has been circulated with the industry of persons anxious for a division of the booty. We find, however, in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of the 19th the following correspondence which gives a quietus to the Barstowites, and satisfies them to claim unconditionally the entire field of State plunder:

GOV. RANSOM TO MR. ELLSWORTH.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6, '57.

DEAR ELLSWORTH,—

Point La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Co.

DEAR SIR,—I have learned from friends in Wisconsin not having seen the Wisconsin papers, that after I left the State, some three weeks ago, it was charged that I received $76,000 in cash and bonds for giving the North Western Land Grant to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. I was to leave, and I do leave for Europe in a few days, and must first receive a letter from you, stating that this charge is false in every particular. And it is for this object, that such charge may be made and contradicted before I go.

I ask for your reply to be sent shortly, with your permission to use the same publicly if deemed necessary.

Truly Yours,

CHAS. RANSOM.

MR. ELLSWORTH'S REPLY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct., 8, '57.

GOV. CHARLES RANSOM,

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of this date has been received, and I am glad to find it contains a denial of the charge which has been made during nearly the whole of the past summer, since June, and being used in connection with the name and character of the Governor of Wisconsin, was calculated to carry far and do much injury. The charge was made by the La Crosse Road, under the name of Barstow and Sylvester, (the latter the present Democratic candidate for Governor,) and by the political managers of the State, assembled for the purpose of the State Convention, and for the further reason that just before or simultaneously with the nomination of Barstow and Sylvester, it was known that you were to visit your family at Racine, and that you would probably return to New York, and that you would not be likely to see this charge, and thus be prevented from meeting it. Although it was made in the most public manner, and in the presence of thousands of persons, I have not seen it in print, and I presume it has not appeared in the papers of the State, for the reason that it was not thought worth while to notice it. I am glad you have done so, as it gives me the opportunity of saying that I have never seen or heard of any person who believed the charge to be true, and that I have never heard it mentioned except in derision and contempt. I am sure that the people of the State, understand me to say that I do not, by this statement, put it in the power of any person to say that I have denied the charge, and thereby given it importance. I do not, for I know that the people of the State will not believe it, and that they will not require me to notice it. I am glad you have done so, as it gives me the opportunity of saying that I have never seen or heard of any person who believed the charge to be true, and that I have never heard it mentioned except in derision and contempt. I am sure that the people of the State, understand me to say that I do not, by this statement, put it in the power of any person to say that I have denied the charge, and thereby given it importance. I do not, for I know that the people of the State will not believe it, and that they will not require me to notice it.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct., 8, '57.

GOV. CHARLES RANSOM,

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of this date has been received, and I am glad to find it contains a denial of the charge which has been made during nearly the whole of the past summer, since June, and being used in connection with the name and character of the Governor of Wisconsin, was calculated to carry far and do much injury. The charge was made by the La Crosse Road, under the name of Barstow and Sylvester, (the latter the present Democratic candidate for Governor,) and by the political managers of the State, assembled for the purpose of the State Convention, and for the further reason that just before or simultaneously with the nomination of Barstow and Sylvester, it was known that you were to visit your family at Racine, and that you would probably return to New York, and that you would not be likely to see this charge, and thus be prevented from meeting it. Although it was made in the most public manner, and in the presence of thousands of persons, I have not seen it in print, and I presume it has not appeared in the papers of the State, for the reason that it was not thought worth while to notice it. I am glad you have done so, as it gives me the opportunity of saying that I have never seen or heard of any person who believed the charge to be true, and that I have never heard it mentioned except in derision and contempt. I am sure that the people of the State, understand me to say that I do not, by this statement, put it in the power of any person to say that I have denied the charge, and thereby given it importance. I do not, for I know that the people of the State will not believe it, and that they will not require me to notice it.

Very truly yours,

E. L. ELLSWORTH.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Complete Republican Triumph.

Delegate to Congress Elected, and a large majority in each branch of the Legislature—Great Pro-Slavery Fraud Defeated.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINDARO, K. T., Oct. 14, 1857.

We have now sufficient returns of the late election to insure the triumph of the Republican ticket both in the Delegate to Congress and the Territorial Legislature. Parsons's majority will be large—principally from six to eight thousand. The Legislature have control of counting and declaring the returns to Washington and send Mr. Parsons by sheer numerical strength to the House of Representatives. Let them try this game if they think it will win.

The vote on Members of the Legislature has been looked for by both sides with much anxiety. I subjoin the returns received up to this date and the probable complexion of the body as indicated by scattering returns from the districts not yet heard from. The whole apportionment under which the election was held was as follows:

[Table: Counties, Council, House]

The following table is made up from the most careful estimates on both sides, except that I have given the 6th Council and 10th Representative Districts, composed mainly of Douglas and Johnson counties, to the Republicans; of which more hereafter:

[Table: Districts, Republican, Pro-Slavery]

ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

This, you will say, is all very well. A majority has just been developed for making it very ill. We Kansas people have been educated to look upon a majority of 1,000 in a recent performance as a pygmy called Oxford, on the Shawnee Indian Reserve, thousands all our conceptions of lying with the ballot box. The facts are these: Oxford is on the eastern boundary of the Shawnee Reserve—consequently, next door to Jackson Co., Missouri. You will not find it in any map yet published, but I am assured by persons who pretend to have been there that it is in Kansas and not in Missouri. By virtue of this Oxford a Legislature was elected both. A small party from Lawrence took out a warrant for Oxford, a few days since, and started to find the place. They returned with the endorsement of non est—Not the voting form of this phantom precinct are of the most astonishing and extraordinary character. The election was held, as you are aware, on Monday, the 5th inst. On Tuesday the returns were made from Oxford of—

For the Legislature.

For the Delegate to Congress.

Counting Oxford at 81, which was about 80 more than the number of legal voters, the Republican majority in the District (Douglas and Johnson) was ascertained to be 1,300. This was lost to the Pro-Slavery side by 2 members of the Council and 6 of the House. With a judicious arrangement of ballots in the Sixth district of the Territory, this loss could have been obviated without throwing the Johnson end of the business overboard. But, singularly, the fatalist committee almost unanimously returned Republican members. The case was getting desperate. Presto! Up comes an error of sixteen hundred and fourteen votes in the precinct of Oxford! Sixteen hundred and fourteen votes for the Pro-Slavery ticket—not one Free State vote on the list! Now mark the effect of this ouvert. It gives both Houses of the Legislature to the Democracy by a majority of one in each. It overthrows the Republican vote of Douglas County, in which Lawrence, Palmyra, Douglas, &c., are situated, and subjects State Councilmen and eight Representatives from the Free-State column. [Now, added to the Pro-Slavery column, exhibit:

[Table: Council, For Gen. Harney? / House, For Gen. Harney?]

There is no reason assigned as yet for this marvellous error. Some people pretend to think the fourteen tribe of Indians made a great vote of the Oxford Democratic ticket in spite of the Judges of Election, who knew they had no right to vote, but were unable to prevent it. Among other mysteries connected with this Oxford business is the slaughter that that the 1614 names on the poll list and all three of the signatures of Judges of Election is the same handwriting. So great a feast, of course, took 10 days to digest. Whether any Border Ruffian will be found culpable—that the people shall not be disturbed. They will throw out the whole precinct first, the lot and all. We have learned as to place no reliance on the promises of these laws, but will this save, or our vote unless, that no such swindle arrives to frustrate in time parts at this date. If our Federal Functionaries favor not the Oxford vote they will undoubtedly give a hole for a free transit either to the same place or to the Free State town of Kansas have accepted their promise and gone into the election in spite of the overwhelming odds of the villain appointments, and wherein they have fairly and honestly won back their lost rights, they will now claim them at whatever cost to the super-besotting Democracy.

I had intended to give you the details of the Kickapoo frauds by which, together with the swindle at the town of Wyandotte, this (Leavenworth) county was lost to the Ruffians, but the Lightning Mail Sack is approaching and I must close.

J. H.

News Items.

We have heard from eighteen additional counties in Iowa, which makes 47 in all from which we have reports. The corrections made in the 16 previously published, show a gain for the Republicans of 174 on former reports.—The 18 now heard from add 827 to the Republican gain, making a total gain in 42 counties of 2,818 votes.

We compare the majorities with the election of last Spring, on the candidates for Supreme Judge, when the Democrats carried by 905 in the State:

[Table: Counties, Majority in 1857, Majority in 1856]

Valuation of Wisconsin.

The State Board of Equalizers have published their valuation of all the real and personal property in Wisconsin, and from that report, which contains the following interesting figures, the whole property of Wisconsin is equalized at $122,422,000, which, we may say in quite in advance of the figures of the year 1856:

[Table: Real Estate, Personal Property, Total]

Sudden Death of Governor Wright, of Indiana.

Governor—Oliver Perry, of Indiana.
Lieutenant Governor—Charles Wright, of Wabash.
Secretary of State—J. G. Fay, of Dubois.
Auditor—Edward Rumsey, of Wayne.
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A New Financial Proposition.

[From the N. Y. Dramatic Post Oct. 15th.

CHARLES READE AND MANCHESTER.—The proper unit of speech in for the settlement of bills of exchange is not good enough in the world to make the tenth part of the payments which are necessary to transact the business of the world. There is not now in the United States than ever before, probably, in proportion to the amount of business done, so little actual money. For several hundred millions millions of paper currency, specie has advanced in value sufficiently to fill its place, while all kinds of property has distributed to the use of a currency more than honestly the universal complaint. Debtors find they have to pay twice as much now for the goods they bought in the spring as the promised to, because they have to pay in specie, and of course they are few in commercial community, who can do that, while on the other hand there are comparatively few who are not abundantly able to pay as much as they or their creditors agreed to, if they had current money to do it. Their embarrassment arises from the advance in the value of specie has doubled their indebtedness.

There is no remedy, however, that if the people who are in debt in this city could all be shut up together, and compelled to give a statement of their liabilities one to another, the amount of specie that would be required to settle their balances would be very small; they would be able to pay all their debts without any considerable sacrifice, and be worth in the end about as much as when the gold began to advance. It is impossible, however, to get the debtors all together, and so the creditors have to go on enacting specie and the debtors have to go on suspending. But cannot some other agency be devised for liquidating the balances? For example, suppose a responsible, man, whom we will call Smith, should open an office for the transaction of such a business. Jones goes to him with three notes for the amount of $1,000 each, payable to Mr. Brown on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and asks Smith to buy enough of Brown's paper selling due about the same time to cover it with Smith, if he has not already received a similar order from Brown where some of his paper can be found. He effects the negotiation, and for a small commission and, perhaps, the use of a little specie to pay any balance which may fall to one side or the other in the transaction, the parties take up their paper without any difficulty, and are entirely free from part of the specie sustained wheels, with all its boasted virtues, is never the same two days in any one year.

Such an agency, properly conducted and expanded to its proper dimensions, as it would would soon become a gigantic Clearing House for the merchants of the whole country, and would do more than anything we know of to prevent the fluctuations in the standard of values, which now destroy the commerce of the country ten or twenty years, into traps and pitfalls like those in which it is now floundering. It is impossible for us to business upon a specie basis and a credit system at the same time. At the moment a paper dollar is added to the currency of the country, the gold dollar is depreciated, and the moment a paper dollar or a railroad bond is discredited, the gold dollar advances. If the debts of the country can be set off against each other, the amount of gold required for balances would be no more than the country is sure to be supplied with; but if they have to be paid in full gold, the bankruptcy of the country every twenty years is as inevitable for the future as it has been for the past sixty years.

Pennsylvania Relief Bill.

[From the New York Tribune, Oct. 20th.]

The Bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature nominally for the relief of the banks, has in fact a much wider scope. That scope has been fully indicated in the bill, in which it is expressly described to be, among other things "An Act for the Relief of Debtors."

The enactments in favor of the banks are two-fold. First: A restriction until the second Monday of April, 1858, of all penalties of forfeiture of charter, or otherwise, incurred by the suspension of specie payments, in favor of all banks that may within thirty days accept the provisions of the bill. Next: A general agreement on the part of the State to accept their bills in payment of taxes and tolls. That acceptance will carry with it the following obligations on the part of the banks: First: From and after January next a publication by the banks at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (including also the the adjoining city of Allegheny) of a weekly statement, sworn to by all the other banks of the State, showing specifically the amount of their circulation as to issues and discounts, specie, balances due from other banks, deposits, including balances due to other banks, and amount of individual responsibility. Second: That if such statement shall continue, the reception by the banks at par in payment of debts due to them of the notes of all the solvent banks of the State. All the banks which shall, up to the first of September last are to be deemed solvent, and their notes are to be received until specifications shall be made to the Governor by the President and Directors of some other bank, under oath, of the insolvency of the banks, or of their wish to close business, and belief that the banks so certified against is insolvent. The Governor thereupon is to appoint a commission of three disinterested persons to investigate the affairs of the bank complained of, and publish the result in due time. If they shall report it solvent, then the notes are to be received by the other banks as before, and the applicant is to pay the costs of the proceedings. If the bank shall report itself on the investigation, or shall be reported on in an unsafe condition, then the charter is to be forfeited, and the bank is to cease operation and to assign for the benefit of its creditors. Provision is made for the payment of the interest to be paid out of the assets. Third: The banks are to receive in specie their notes received by the State for taxes to an extent sufficient to enable the State Treasurer to meet the interest upon the State debt, of the State debt. Fourth: The accepting banks are to pay into the State Treasury, in acknowledgment of the privileges granted to them, one per cent. on their capitals. Fifth: Two per cent. on their capitals. Fifth: The Commonwealth also assumes the right of annulling at pleasure the charter of any bank accepting this act, whenever, in its opinion, it may serve injurious to the officers of bad faith in the transaction, the parties take up their paper without any difficulty, and are entirely free from part of the specie sustained wheels, with all its boasted virtues, is never the same two days in any one year.

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This Basis of the State of New York.

It cannot be too strongly stated that the Stocks of the State represent the faith and credit of the people of the State, no matter of what interest or for what object issued. Whether issued, as on account of 1611, to pay the State's share of the Wall street exchange their six per cent Stock, issued for and to the Erie Railroad Company for $5, issued for Canal purposes. Now, these stocks represent the people, and the people, more than ever in this State by the action of the people of the State, they would cease to be worthy the name of a people. New York would be extinct.

Sensible as is this mind of the Comet which is passing over the country, it has its enemies to the fore. That desk who takes his money on the purchase of these prices of the Stocks of the State, but does not, when he has got his figures, look back to the time when the State was borrowing which is sure, if the world are to left living in the hangnose. When the State of New York refuses to pay either principal or interest—the certain fails. *Boston Journal.*

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Encouraging Prospects for 1858.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post Oct. 15th.]

What will the year 1858 be to us? Beyond doubt a very full one. Will it be a large one? Answers to this question are of vital importance, and will be asked and answered in domestic as well as commercial circles.

We can best resolve the problem by a consideration of the effect of the panic of 1837 upon our fiscal affairs. Not that our troubles then were as great, but that they are of a similar kind, and otherwise the comparison would not hold good. We give some statistics illustrating the changes at that time in our foreign trade, and from this we can form some estimate of our foreign trade for the next year.

[Table: Years, Imports, Exports, Balance]

From this we see that the exports in four years increased four millions, while the imports decreased eighty-three millions or showed an improvement in our foreign trade of eighty-seven millions of dollars. The reaction that took place at that period four years were required to pay, will now be produced in twelve months.

The resources of the United States for the fiscal year 1856, was as follows: Exports, $327,000,000; imports $315,000,000. The decrease in imports from 1836 to 1840, was 48 per cent, and the increase in exports was 5 per cent. Applying the same per centages of increase and decrease to the trade of 1856, our commerce for the present fiscal year would be as follows:

[Table: Years, Imports, Exports, Balance]

From these figures the debts of Europe would not vent the balances due us, after paying the debt which is now due to Europe, will be over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

This is an under estimate of our exports. The Emperor of China has just issued an edict forbidding the export of grain from France. The imports of cotton into Great Britain from India this year will be nominal. Great Britain will want our flour and provisions for her hungry. Enough has been given to show that our exports must increase, and our imports are subject to our own control. Europe must have our cotton and breadstuffs and I have our provisions. The gold from California must stay with us. This sir we did not have in 1837, and is in itself alone sufficient to ensure our recovery.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The entanglements, legal and otherwise, which have embarrassed the Western division of this road, it is stated have all been unravelled, and a general meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of the line in this city and county, has been effected. Under this arrangement, all suits between the parties are discontinued; a new company is formed, in the interest of which the present company, and the money invested in more remunerative enterprises.

We presume the *Evening Times*, our Locofocus organ, may be added to the number, as it has not made its appearance for several days. It died and ought to sign, so that we are unable to say whether it has suspended payment for want of cash, on account of the result of the late election, or from the dire effect of publishing Judge Love's last card.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

RAILROAD WORK STOPPED.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* says:

Hundreds of men now throng the streets of our city, who have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work upon the unfinished portion of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. The want of funds is the cause of this sudden halt in the progress of the road; and its consequences must be seriously felt by every business man in the city. Never was there more need of a liberal support from the people than now. Let them not withdraw it, but give it freely. Our railroads are mainly dependent upon the local business for their support. The President and Directors feel quite confident that they will have money to pay up arrearages, and to complete the work about the first of next month. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed.

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The Suppressed Volume of the Free Society.

The *Suppressed* has obtained a copy of the 'Treatise on the Duty of Masters,' which was already in print at the Trust House, when the new policy of which it was to be the 'first fruit' was unanimously resolved upon at the last meeting of the Executive Committee. It has now been suppressed by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. The title-page of this remarkable compilation is as follows:

Suppressed. Duress on Masters—Comprising a Treatise on the Duty of Masters. By Rev. William Cornelius, D. D., of Virginia; a Sermon of the Rev. John C. Young, D. D., of Kentucky, and Bible Servitude, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth, of South Carolina. Published by Ambrose C. Gordon, James W. Alexander, and Rev. A. T. Holmes, and a notice from Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth. Sold by the Society, 102 Nassau street, New York.

The *Independent* gives a synopsis of the above named articles, the pastoral letter of Bishop Meade, and a copy of the law, the notice from the Executive Committee, the Charleston Mercury's denunciation of the Southern Christian Advocate for its publication and distribution of a Book made up of such articles. But the fact that the book contains nothing in the shape of argument to which any objection can be made, and that the Executive Committee have suppressed it, is conclusive.—*American Baptist.*

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The Publishers of Harper's Monthly have issued a circular to their patrons, announcing that the publication of the work will be suspended for the present. The Harpers have been compelled to this course by the pressure of the times, and the fact that the subscription list of the Monthly has not come down, and the late enormous extent of circulation must come down, notwithstanding the awful testing down in dry goods. Every industry has been forced to a corresponding level, down to the new specie standard, excepting perhaps, lager beer, which will probably remain at four, five, and six cents a mug.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Newspaper Subscriptions.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Cassandra (Ohio Co.) *Register*, and the Lucerne (Jackson Co.) *Herald*, have both stopped. The *Register* gives the reason. There are twice as many papers in that county as can be published with justice to their patrons, and the *Register* has concluded to stop, and the money invested in more remunerative business. Just the better for all concerned.—*Sunday Times.*

We presume the *Evening Times*, our Locofocus organ, may be added to the number, as it has not made its appearance for several days. It died and ought to sign, so that we are unable to say whether it has suspended payment for want of cash, on account of the result of the late election, or from the dire effect of publishing Judge Love's last card.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

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Publishing Wit.—A Correspondent of the New York *Tut*, from Northampton, Mass., is responsible for the following:

A subscriber to a moral reform paper called at our post office the other day, and inquired if the "Friend of Virtue" had come. "No," replied the postmaster, rather hot from so much person here for a long time."

A letter addressed to the "Church of God," at Portland, Maine, post-passenger, was returned, with the endorsement, "Gone to Boston." Postmaster.—"His directed—we have nothing but merchandize shunches in this place."

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Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER, CLERK, &c.—We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN WENTWORTH as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN WENTWORTH as a candidate for the office of County Clerk

Banking and Exchange

Willard, Alexander & Co.
56..... CLARK STREET.

Bank of Deposit, Collection and Exchange.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE
Current Collections on the Eastern and Western Cities and Territories.
Drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, &c.

BROOM & OSBORN,
36..... CLARK STREET.
STOCK EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
☞ Land Warrants bought.

RHODE ISLAND CURRENCY
WANTED AT PAR.
By Strong & Wiley Brothers,
oct20-1w
Exchange on New York and Gold.
FOR SALE BY
E. K. WILLARD & BRO.,
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Exchange on New York.
WE WILL SELL EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, in sums to suit purchasers, at the lowest rate as referred to the Market. E. K. WILLARD & Co., and E. K. Willard & Bro. will not be responsible for the debts of each other.
oct20-1w-ch STURGIS, BURLINGHAM & Co.

Banking House of
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Capitalists and the public generally to the fact that we are now ready to receive Deposits in this department, subject to the terms of Confidence.
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS.
oct18-1m-ch

E. K. WILLARD. L. L. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. SMITH, M.D.

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ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE
A complete and safe system of Exchange on
Europe, Drafts and Letters of Credit
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Legal Notices

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, [Nov. Term, 1867.]
Jesse B. Cooke & Wm. Cooke vs. Thomas Fiske.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ...

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
In Chancery.
John Graham and Byron Allen, vs. Samuel Barnes and ...

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ...

MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN ...

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ...

Mortgagee's sale of Real Estate,
SITUATED IN SAID COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO JAMES ...

MORTGAGE SALE.
WHEREAS CHARLES J. KERSHAW